

WEATHER
Fair
And
Warm

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PSKOV CAPTURED; FIGHTING IN LUBLIN



On the Double: British infantrymen take cover behind a ground rise south of Caen, in Normandy, after slicing their way through Nazi positions in this strategic area. Other troops move up on the double to reinforce them.

—U.S. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Red Army Sweeps 30 Miles in Day

LONDON, July 23 (UP).—Victorious Soviet troops, sweeping forward in a sensational 30-mile advance in 24 hours, broke into the streets of the Polish city of Lublin, 93 miles southeast of Warsaw, today, while Soviet forces captured the ancient fortress of Pskov, the gateway to Estonia.

All along the blazing eastern front, the Germans were in full retreat.

In some of the greatest advances ever seen in three years of war in the east, the Red Army raced toward Warsaw, toward German Silesia and toward the Latvian capital of Riga, pursuing the retreating and demoralized Germans in practically every sector.

The Germans were holding out only in their long-built and powerful fortresses. But at Brest Litovsk, Soviet troops smashed to within 3 3/4 miles northeast by capturing Cherne, and at Lvov to the south, Soviet troops inched into the outskirts of that fortress and continued their encirclement maneuvers.

Between Lvov and Brody, the Red Army completed its fourth gigantic annihilation of a trapped German force since it opened its summer offensive one month and one day ago. More than 30,000 Germans were killed and more than 15,000 taken prisoner, Moscow announced tonight.

The 22d German general seized since the opening of the "On to Berlin" assault was captured today. He was Maj. Gen. Lindemach. Another Nazi commander, Maj. Gen. Boikern was killed during the encirclement.

More than 1,240 towns and settlements were swept up in the headlong Soviet advance.

Troops of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army smashed into the streets of Lublin in a 30-mile advance southwest from Wereszyn.

REACH TARNOGRUD

In this great advance, Konev's forces reached Tarnogrud, 25 miles north of Jaroslaw, junction of the Lvov-Cracow and Lvov-Warsaw railroads, and 40 miles north of the threatened fortress of Przemysl.

While the Germans reported that Russian troops already had reached Jaroslaw—the capture of which would deal a severe blow to the Nazi garrison at Lvov, 58 miles behind the Russian lines—Moscow's communique said that of Konev's forces had reached the San River at several points.

The San is the last natural defense barrier before the Wilsa (Vistula) River and Jaroslaw is on its western banks.

Taking Pskov, a city of 60,000 persons, Col. Gen. Ivan I. Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army freed the last German-held Russian city to hold out against the sweeping tide of Red Army victories.

Its fall brought Estonia, the third and last Baltic state, into the blazing battle of the eastern front that extends 950 miles from Finland south to the Carpathian foothills, where Soviet troops today cleared the whole length of the Gnila Lipa River and thus approached to within three miles north of the German citadel of Stanislaw.

Meanwhile, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army surged within 14 miles northeast of the Latvian rail city of Daugavpils by capturing Malinovo,

New Polish Liberation Government Formed

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500,000 GI Vote Applications Distributed

Citizens Group for Servicemen's
Ballot Behind Citywide Drive

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Hitler Purge Includes Civilians

Report New Reprisals Reach
Into Ranks of Junkers

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Why Truman Won the Nomination

Democratic Forces Now Rally
Behind FDR-Truman Ticket

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Morgenthau Hails Soviet Move to Boost Bank Quota

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 23.—The Soviet Union's dramatic last minute agreement to increase its subscription to the Postwar Bank of International Reconstruction and Development was described last night by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau as "fraught with more significance and more hopeful meaning to the future of the world than any which those of us here have heard so far."

Morgenthau announced the Soviet Union's decision to jack up its subscription to the bank by \$300,000,000 at a final banquet last night of delegates to the International Monetary Conference.

The Soviet action was taken after it had fought to establish the principle that lands devastated in this war should be permitted to subscribe relatively less than those that have escaped devastation. In line with that principle, it had previously had its originally proposed quota reduced from \$1,200,000,000 to \$9,000,000. Its voluntary action in adding the \$300,000,000 brings its quota up to the original figure and increases the bank's total fund from \$8,800,000,000 to \$9,100,000,000.

DRAMATIC MOVE

Subscriptions to the bank are, in effect, participation in the underwriting of loans to various countries. Since the machinery and other products which countries will buy with their loans will come mainly from the United States, the Soviet Union is actually increasing its share of the international guarantee that American sellers will be paid for their goods. Hence its decision is considered dramatic evidence of the potential success of world collaboration policies worked out at the conference.

The banquet received a congratulatory message from President Roosevelt. Addressed to Secretary Morgenthau, the message read:

"As president of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, please convey to the representatives of the 44 nations gathered there my heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of their difficult task.

"They have prepared two further foundation stones for the structure of lasting peace and security. They have shown that the people of the United Nations can work together to plan the peace as well as fight the war. As the delegates and technicians depart for their various countries, express to them my appreciation for the efforts they have made in coming here."

HITS OPPONENTS

In his address to the delegates, Secretary Morgenthau took a crack at those in the United States that were opposing "national interests" to participation in a world monetary setup. He told the delegates that the American delegation had put that national interests of the United States above all other considerations. But, he added, the only enlightened form of national self-interest now lay in world cooperation.

Under the Constitution of the International Currency Fund and of the Bank for International Reconstruction and Development, the headquarters of both go to the country holding the largest number of shares. Thus, they will be in the United States and may be located in New York City.

18-26 Draft Plan To Be Continued

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—Selective Service said today that its policy of primarily inducting men between 18 and 26 would be continued "contingent upon progress of the war."

In a report released by the House Military Affairs Committee, Col. Francis V. Kessling, Selective Service liaison officer, noted that the armed forces had reached their full strength of 10,251,000 men on July 1, and said future draft calls would merely be to maintain this total.



Advancing cautiously along a street in St. Lo, France, this lone infantryman is looking for enemy snipers. The kayoed tank destroyer at the left will give him cover if the snipers spot him first. Almost every building in St. Lo, now in American hands, has been hit by artillery fire.

—Signal Corps Radiophoto.

U.S. Fleet Up 10-Fold, Due to Expand More

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—An unparalleled building program has swelled the mighty U.S. fleet more than ten-fold since the start of the defense program in July, 1940, and the coming 12 months will see

an additional expansion in all operations, the Navy revealed tonight.

A statement disclosed that when the destroyer escort U. S. S. Grady is completed on Aug. 13, the Navy will have some 1149 combat ships—three times the number afloat four years ago. The number of Navy planes increased 20 times during those four years and the present total will rise about 25 per cent by next July.

On June 30 this year, the Navy had more than 10 times the ships of all classes that were in commission four years earlier. This figure includes large amphibious craft but does not cover small yard, district, and landing vessels. The Navy announced recently that it had completed 48,000 landing craft and that its goal was 100,000.

A chart projecting future building showed that the overall fleet will increase nearly 100 per cent by June, 1945.

The statement emphasized the increasing importance of the Navy's advance base program. The value

Red Cross Urges Storm Preparations

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—The American Red Cross tonight cautioned Atlantic and Gulf Coast residents to increase storm preparations during the hurricane season—July, August and September.

Red Cross chapters are drafting plans to combat possible disaster, and thousands of volunteers have been organized in coastal communities, a statement said.

Servicemen Groups Distribute 500,000 GI Vote Cards Here

With the help of Broadway stars and showgirls, the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the Servicemen's Vote distributed 500,000 soldiers applications during Soldier Ballot

Days, Saturday and Sunday, officially proclaimed by Mayor La Guardia.

Cooperating organizations, including the American Labor Party, Sweethearts of Servicemen trade unionists, housewives, women's organizations and community groups, joined the committee in its city-wide coverage.

Thousands of applications were distributed in Times Square and Duffy Square from booths which were manned by the casts of Oklahoma and One Touch of Venus. Greta Niesen, star of One Touch of Venus, said, "I never saw anything like it. You'd think I was giving away dollar bills."

Booths were also set up at the city's beaches where application blanks were circulated by girls in bathing suits. Wherever possible, the blanks were filled out on the spot by servicemen and women, while civilians took applications to forward to their GI friends and relatives.

At Coney Island, 50 pretty members of the Sweethearts of Servicemen, collected 2,000 soldier signatures, ready for mailing to the State War Ballot Commission.

Lawrence Holmes, executive secretary of the committee, said that he was particularly gratified at the 500,000 total in view of the recent prophecy by William T. Simpson, chairman of the N. Y. State War Ballot Commission, that not more than 200,000 of the State's 1,000,000 men and women in uniform will be likely to vote in November.

"Of course we have no means of knowing how many applications will be forwarded to soldiers and whether, even if forwarded, they will be returned in time for a ballot. None of these difficulties would have been involved, of course, had New York State accepted a Federal ballot, but the State didn't and we're going to keep plugging to get out as large a soldier vote as we can under the provisions of the State Ballot law."

A round-up of other War Ballot Days activity includes distribution of cards:

1—To wounded soldiers at Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, by members of the WIVES, organization of servicemen's wives.

2—At Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations by members of the Social Service Employees Union, CIO United Office and Professional Workers.

3—By members of the National Maritime Union to Harlem and at the Staten Island Ferry.

4—Through Saks-Thirty-fourth Street Store and the City Fire Department.

Aboard the Normandy Limited

By WILLIAM R. HIGGINBOTHAM
SOMEWHERE IN NORMANDY, July 19 (Delayed) (UP).—A gang

of American railroad men have finished putting the first captured railway line in France back into business, and now four passenger trains daily are running over the same route that only a few days ago was the scene of bitter fighting.

I rode on the line today past wrecked towns and fields that were still mined, in a bomb-pitted passenger train with an all-American crew.

Every time he got a chance, Cpl. Kenneth Kieffer, of Willard, O., who used to be a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio, made the shrill whistle on his old ten-wheel car as if in triumph.

Lt. Col. Ralph O. Jensen, Maywood, Ill., former assistant superintendent on the "Soo" railway line, for which he had worked 32 years, said that his men of the

transportation unit had been able to get the job done mainly because 99 per cent of them—from dispatchers to machinists—were experienced railroad workers.

The line was rehabilitated from French equipment which had been partially wrecked by the Germans, but by the time the Yanks got through with it they had freight cars which included Italian, Belgian, German, French and American makes all running on standard gauge tracks.

BETTER SERVICE

The train I caught had only two passenger cars and a baggage car and lacked big windows, but it was equal to or better than many of the cars in which I have traveled in recent times in America or England.

The crew was typically American. The fireman was Cpl. Billy J. Morgan, Huron, Kan., who used to hold the same job with the Mis-

souri-Pacific railway between Kansas City and Omaha. The train boss was conductor Sgt. Robert J. Booth, Toledo, O., formerly a New York Central freight conductor from Toledo to Cleveland. Pvt. Charles E. Trott, Columbus, O., once a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, acted as brakeman.

Booth explained to me how the train ran. Any man in an Allied uniform rode free, but the French had to carry a special permit to use it.

We were four minutes off schedule getting to our destination, where the sound of the front line guns was still faintly but unmistakably audible and where nobody lingered unless he had to. But as we pulled into the station, Booth poked his head through the door of the compartment and sang: "Ten more minutes to the station, gentlemen!" The best conductor at Grand Central station couldn't have done a better job.

We Cross Seves in Normandy

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, LONDON, July 23 (UP).—American troops smashed back into action on the western end of the Normandy front today and crossed the Seves River in a new drive on Periers.

British troops recaptured Emerville, 5½ miles southeast of Caen at the tip of the salient pointing toward Paris, and as clear weather dried up the morass of the battlefield the tempo of fighting quickened all along the 120-mile line.

Fighting off strong counter-attacks, Americans captured the village of Seves after crossing the small river of the same name and drove within two miles of Periers from the north. Another column was in similar proximity along the Carentan road to the northeast.

To the east, the Americans sent pickets 500 yards south of St. Lo and began feeling out German batteries on a wooded ridge which have been hurling a barrage into the ruins of the city, denying us full use of its communications facilities.

The British capture of Emerville increased the danger to the stubbornly contested German flank position at Troarn, two miles to the northeast, where other second army units had battered into the town's streets and occupied the elevated woodland commanding the approaches. Complete capture of Troarn, with its bridge across the Dives River, would greatly improve the Allied jump-off positions in that sector.

Canadian troops meanwhile virtually completed the clean-up of the German salient astride the Orne south of Caen, capturing 400 prisoners and dislodging the enemy from the East Bank as far as St. Andre, four miles below the heart of Caen.

The German DNB agency broadcast a German communique reporting that grim fighting occurred south of Caen Saturday for several localities which changed hands several times but finally remained in German possession.

Clearing weather sent the tactical air forces into action on a considerable scale, with American Marauder medium bombers and Havoc light bombers lashing six enemy communications targets along a semi-circle running 25 to 50 miles east and south of Caen the three main German routes to the front were hit.

Purge Shakes Nazi Prisoners

By RICHARD D. McMILLAN

BRITISH SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 23 (UP).—The attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler and the resulting blood baths which rocked Germany and marked the fissure between the Wehrmacht and Nazi fanatics has had a profound effect on enemy troops at the front, I learned today after talks with German prisoners.

The morale of the troops has obviously been shaken. Even fanatical SS of *Shutzstaffel* "Nazi life-guards," comprising the most frenzied of German youth, now show signs of despondency.

Army officers who have questioned hundreds of Nazi prisoners daily, told me "Nearly 100 per cent of the prisoners now admit they have lost the war."

Many of them had realized for some time that there was a growing rift between the Army and the National Socialists. Some of them say that the recent bloody events within Germany mark the beginning of the end of that cleavage.

German front line soldiers are almost without exception convinced of the inevitable defeat of their nation, according to reports from prisoners.

Guam Landing Gains; Yanks Take Piti And Cabras Island; Cut Off Air Base



That Japanese airfield, seen from the skies as our airmen fly above Guam, will be ours after we destroy the enemy's occupation forces on the island. Guam, largest of the Marianas, was lost to U.S. in December, 1941, when the Japanese overwhelmed its Naval and Marine garrison of 555 men.

Report Nazi Regime Extends Purge to Civilians, Junkers

LONDON, July 23 (UP).—The Nazi regime, shaken by the abortive high command plot against Adolf Hitler, has extended to high civilians as well as army officers in Germany a ruthless purge aimed at the entire Junker class in an attempt to guard against a new betrayal, reports in neutral capitals said tonight.

Stockholm reported that Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former president of the Reichsbank, were under arrest if not executed.

A tirade Saturday by Nazi labor front leader Robert Ley against the German aristocracy as behind the high command revolt was interpreted as approximating a declaration of class warfare, aimed at the still powerful Junkers, military and civilian, who always had been expected to betray the Nazis when Germany started losing the war.

DISORDERS IN GERMANY

Reports of disorders in Germany, most of which had been making the rounds of neutral Europe and alleged secret radios for three days, continued to circulate—street fighting in Berlin and Frankfort, mutinies by commanding officers at Munich, Bremen, Stuttgart, Schweinfurt and Linz, in Austria; various disorders in East Prussia, Bavaria and Polish Silesia; strike propaganda in war factories; a raid in Upper Silesia by partisans who freed 27 prisoners from the Bokau concentration camp.

There was no substantiation of these reports. On the contrary, it was indicated that home front dictator Heinrich Himmler and loyal army commanders were in control and that Himmler's Gestapo was executing men—and occasionally women—all over Germany.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported that 5,500 persons had been arrested, shot or had committed suicide since Thursday and that 10,000 more were being hunted down.

REORGANIZE AIR CORPS

Berlin advises to Stockholm had revealed that the plot against Hitler centered at the gray, gloomy high command headquarters in the Benderstrasse in Berlin and this was sufficient to indicate the seriousness of the threat.

Radio Ankara reported that Col. Gen. Ludwig von Beck, only rebel known shot, was one of 50 generals implicated.

Newspapers here reported that Reichsmarshall Hermann Goering was forming, under his new home front air force leaders, a reorganized Air Corps to guard against the seizure of airfields by rebels now or later.

U.S. Forces Threaten To Trap Nazis at Pisa

ROME, July 23 (UP).—American forces drove through knee-deep swampland into the southern section of Pisa in a night-long attack and threatened today to encircle German units still fighting in the northern sector of the ancient Tuscan city around its famous leaning tower.

Battling along eight miles of the winding Arno river up to Pisa, the doughboys now hold all the strategic ground on the southern bank of the Arno from its mouth on the Tyrrhenian sea, to Pontedera, 18 air miles inland.

East of Pisa, the Arno curls sharply northward, partially encircling the city. There the Germans faced the threat of entrapment should the Americans force the stream rather than try to storm the strongly entrenched positions in a frontal attack from the south.

Around Pisa, the river, running from 250 to 500 feet wide and not less than six feet deep in any point, cannot be forded, but the problem of spanning it is one on which the engineers have been planning and working on for some time.

It becomes more difficult, however, in view of strong German positions on high ground north of the river, particularly on 3,000-foot Monte Pisano just north of Pisa, from which they can observe, shell or even machinegun allied movements.

In the upper Tiber River valley, British Eighth Army units after a week of grim fighting seized the roadway hub of Città di Castello, 18 miles due east of the captured pivot road center of Arezzo, and pursued the fleeing enemy two miles east.

Troops from an armored regiment, after clearing civilians from one point, charged a group of Germans.

Farther west, British forces drove past the dominating peak of Monte San Michele toward the communications center of Greve, only 13½ miles due south of Florence.

Blast Ploesti Oil Field Airdromes

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, July 23 (UP)

—Italy-based U. S. 15th airforce Lightnings and Mustangs, flying an estimated 900 miles in the first all-fighter shuttle operation to Russia, blasted two Luftwaffe airdromes guarding the Ploesti oil fields today, while American planes of all types ripped German airdromes and sagging communications to the Normandy front from the Caen sector to Paris.

Simultaneously, the RAF's big night-flying Lancasters, apparently committed for the most part to countering the Nazi robot bomb assault, made a concentrated attack this morning on flying bomb installations in northern France, the second in less than 18 hours.

The Reich enjoyed a respite from Allied bombing fleets during the night, but German broadcasts warned tonight that raiders were over northwest Germany in the vicinity of Hannover and Brunswick.

Seeking to eliminate the increasing Nazi aerial opposition over Ploesti, headquarters of the 15th Airforce today sent a strong force of long-range P-38's and P-51's against the German airdromes at Bazu and Ziliste, Romania, some 20 and 40 miles respectively, northeast of the key oil center.

The fighters, which landed at American bases in the Soviet Union, reported destroying 41 enemy aircraft on the ground and 15 in air.

Farther west, British forces drove past the dominating peak of Monte San Michele toward the communications center of Greve, only 13½ miles due south of Florence.

PEARL HARBOR, July 23 (UP).

—Advancing in the face of frenzied Japanese counter-attacks, U. S. Army and Marine forces have captured Piti on Guam and Cabras Island, virtually cutting off the Orote Peninsula, site of a major air base, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today.

"Substantial gains were made by our forces on Guam during the night of July 21 and during the day of July 22 (west longitude date)," Nimitz reported.

American casualties for the first three days in the invasion of Guam were revealed to total 1,958, including 348 men killed, 1,500 wounded, and 11 missing. Observers regarded the toll as extremely moderate.

The capture of the town of Piti, on the northern end of the west coast beachheads, gave the Americans a good naval base, while Cabras Island, where 50 marines staged a valiant stand during the Japanese invasion after Pearl Harbor, controls the entrance to Apra Harbor.

Aided by naval aircraft and gun fire, Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger's forces were pressing the enemy hard, it was indicated. The communique disclosed that Japanese forces tried to infiltrate American lines the night of July 21-22, but were repulsed.

Simultaneously, American big guns on the south end of Saipan Island, in a coordinated bombardment laid down by surface vessels, battered Tinian with heavy fire Friday, concentrating on enemy gun positions on that island only three miles south of Saipan. Tinian also was blasted by U. S. Army Air Force Thunderbolts, which at the same time bombed and strafed the Japanese airfield on Pagan Island, some 200 miles south of Saipan. Two planes were damaged by intense anti-aircraft fire at Pagan, the communique announced.

With marines of the 1st Provisional Brigade virtually cutting off Orote Peninsula, which in addition to the 4,700-foot airfield contains the town of Sunay, the American southern beachhead now extended about 4,000 yards at its deepest point and had been expanded along the west coast to cover 4,000 yards.

The beachhead north of Orote Peninsula extends from a point just south of Piti town almost four miles, an expansion of more than a mile in the position revealed in yesterday's communique.

Seventh Army Air Force Liberators pounded the airfield and dock areas on Truk atoll Friday with 75 tons of bombs, causing fires and explosions, Nimitz reported. The communique said that only two enemy fighters were seen in the air and they avoided combat, while ground fire was meager.

Nazi Crisis Caused Tojo Fall—Pravda

MOSCOW, July 23 (UP).—Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, said in an editorial today that the fall of Saipan was only an indirect cause of the governmental crisis in Japan, the chief reasons being the "complete collapse of all expectations of German victory" and the growing weakness of Japanese military and industrial potentialities.

"Japan has not only been on the defensive for a long time, and has lost many extremely valuable positions, but is now faced with the threat of a concentrated offensive from the sea and air on the Japanese islands," the editorial said.

"The resignation of Tojo's cabinet testifies to a serious and profound crisis in the country," Pravda added.

An Editorial**Truman and Wallace***(Reprinted from late editions of The Worker yesterday.)*

WE ARE certain that all who, like this newspaper, desired the renomination of Vice-President Wallace, will support the Roosevelt-Truman ticket in November with the same wholehearted enthusiasm that they would have given a Roosevelt-Wallace ticket. This is already evident from the forthright and statesmanlike declaration of Henry Wallace himself as well as from the reaction of his most ardent supporters, expressed in the pledge of support to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket by Sidney Hillman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

None of those who supported the renomination of Wallace were in any way opposed to Sen. Truman. Truman, by his record in the Senate as a supporter of the policies of the President and especially as chairman of the Truman Committee, has won the warm and enthusiastic support of all forward-looking Americans, all true patriots, all sections of the labor movement. And if Vice-President Wallace had not been their first choice, there is hardly another candidate they would have been more happy to support than Truman. This was shown by the fact that once it became clear that Wallace would not receive the nomination, almost all of those pledged to him instantly gave their support to the Senator from Missouri.

Those who supported the renomination of Wallace did so because they were convinced that he would be the outstanding running mate of the President. This was based on his record as a great statesman whose stature has been enhanced by his deeds in every critical moment, by his understanding of our problems of today and of the world we must build in the future, by his appreciation of the moving forces of history and America's role as a great democracy, by his genuine support of national unity on the basis of full equality to all our citizens.

The ardent spirit of his supporters is also due to the fact that they realized he was the target of the small clique of backward and reactionary forces within the Democratic Party and in the country generally, who were actually hitting out against Roosevelt's leadership.

Tories Decisively Beaten

The poltaxers and reactionaries in the Democratic Party, decisively defeated within the Democratic convention, can get little comfort from the nomination of Sen. Truman who is no less opposed to their reactionary policies and their attempt to spread disunity than is the President.

Vice-President Wallace could have won renomination only if he had received the support of the majority of the delegates from such big industrial states as New York and Illinois. The fact that he did not get their support explained by some as due wholly to the distrust of him by the Democratic machines in these states. While this is true to some extent, it is also true that rightly or wrongly many of these leaders were primarily concerned with a ticket which they believed could get the maximum support. They took it for granted that the supporters of Wallace, the most consistent supporters of the President, would support a Roosevelt-Truman ticket and they were, of course, right.

On the other hand, they feared that not all those who opposed the renomination of Wallace could be counted upon to give wholehearted support to a Roosevelt-Wallace ticket. The fact that outstanding AFL leaders were for Truman from the beginning, may have had some effect on their calculations.

As for the role of the "party machines" in our political life, whatever one's view of this question (and there is much to be deplored in the "party machines"), this is not the issue in the crucial 1944 elections. The issue is the continuation of the policies and leadership of President Roosevelt to speed victory and consolidate the unity of the United Nations for a just and lasting peace, economic security and the extension of democracy at home.

Wallace Stature Grows

Vice-President Wallace's support for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket will bring much strength, especially among the great body of independent voters of all classes—workers, farmers, Negro people, small business men and professionals. Wallace stands out today more than ever as one of the great men of our country and of our times. His stature, which was greatly enhanced by his conduct of the campaign for renomination and by his reaction upon his defeat, is such as to assure him a high place in the leadership of our country in the crucial years ahead.

All in all, the Democratic convention has provided the nation with a ticket and a platform that hardly needs comparison with that of the GOP. But Roosevelt and Truman are not the candidates of the Democratic Party alone. The reelection of President Roosevelt is the vital concern of the nation. And millions of independent voters, among them the labor movement and the Negro people will see to it that the election campaign is conducted not in the usual partisan manner, but in the patriotic nonpartisan way called for by the President.

The people know the issues, they have measured the candidates on the record of performance and on Nov. 7 they will give their verdict. It is up to all of us unitedly to work to make the victory an overwhelming one.

Greenwich House Child Care Center Is An Aid to Mother and Child

By LOLA PAINE

Every child at Greenwich House, Child Care Center, 27 Barrow St., Manhattan, is the child of a working mother.

There's Richard Rosmini, for example. This little seven year old Italian boy sums it up by saying "My mother's working. My father's in the army." Richard attends the Greenwich House Play School which is open six days a week for children six to 13 years old. Pre-schoolers from two to five are in the Greenwich House Nursery.

The kids have a good time at Greenwich house. They play, plan, eat, sleep and work together according to age groups. Whether they're up on the roof or out on a boat trip or making animal statues in the pottery room, they're busy as bees. The older ones have an opportunity to go to camp through the Greenwich House program which sends 500 annually to the country.

Greenwich House has offered child care facilities since October 1942, when a group of parents under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, swung into action. They found their center when Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House, heard of their plight. Last June the center affiliated with Play Schools Association which offered professional advice on program and child guidance. This month the Mayor's Committee for the Wartime Care of Children granted its approval.

Approval by the Mayor's committee means that New York City and New York State will pay one-third each towards the cost of operation.

ating the Nursery and Play School.

Parents will pay the remaining third according to income, with supplementation by Greenwich House. This new set-up will mean a lot in terms of additional supervision and higher standards.

At present, according to Miss Sally Bendremer, director of the

Play School, there are some vacancies for children from six to 13.

All we can say now is that parents to whom this news may come as a godsend, had better hurry up and register their kids. First — because the kids will love it. And second, because parents can go about their jobs with peace of mind.



A mother comes to Greenwich House to register her three kids, the littlest one for the nursery and the two older ones for the play school. Interviewed by Miss Sally Bendremer, director of the play school, she says that she must work and that she can't work until the children are cared for.



These little "Amigos" and "Gremlins"—so they call themselves—are having a meeting. On what? Well, with their teacher, they're planning their play shop time. The backboard says Jill—clay, Elise—slay, and Silas—woodwork. Others will paint, draw or build with blocks. Greenwich House play school activities also include work for Russian and British War Relief, CDVO and AWVS.



Michael Osborn, 7, planes a piece of wood while Kenneth Phillips, also 7, saws away at the Greenwich House play school. They didn't say what they were making but the scene smacks of democracy at work. Kenneth lives in Harlem but his mother works near Greenwich House.



—Union Lookout—

- Study in Slow Motion
- Laborites at Chicago

by Dorothy Loeb

A movement is under way to get New York City's AFL Central Trades and Labor Council on record endorsing President Roosevelt. A delegation from Motion Picture Operators Local 306, headed by President Herman Gelber, took it up officially with the Council executive recently. Five other AFL affiliates sent in resolutions. All this was disclosed in executive minutes read by Secretary James Quinn at the delegated meeting at Beethoven Hall last Thursday night. NY's central body, though the nation's largest, is not its most fast-moving. President Tom Murtha referred the endorsement to the Council's nonpartisan committee for consideration and wouldn't permit debate.

Murtha, who always surprises delegates with novel explanations for postponing actions, explained this time that the AFL "never endorses" candidates until after the primaries. Ben Scher, a Local 306 delegate, asked him how come AFL President Green got around to endorsing quite a few Congressional candidates weeks ago. Quite a question. But there was no answer.

Locals that have so far called for Council endorsement of FDR, besides the movie operators, are Paper Distributive Workers Local 447, Hotel Front Service Employees 144, Painters Local 905, Cooks Local 89, and Paper Bag Workers Local 107.

The Daily Worker has already remarked the unusually active role played by labor at the Democratic convention. A few details: The Michigan delegation with 38 votes, included 10 representing labor, including R. J. Thomas, CIO United Auto Workers president, and Richard T. Frankensteen, UAW vice-president. Frankensteen was delegation chairman. Thomas was on the convention resolutions committee and is credited with helping win a fight against southern tories who wanted to force a states rights, poll-tax, Jim Crow plank. There were about 125 union delegates in all at the convention. The Roosevelt Texas group included John Crossland, executive board member of the Oil Workers International Union of Houston, and J. E. Brown, president of an oil local in Port Arthur. Ohio sent A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Philip P. Hannah, secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

California sent Mervyn Rathbone, secretary of the State CIO Council. Paul McCarthy, a UAW leader, was a Connecticut delegate. Then, of course, there was Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a delegate from Indiana, who was on the platform committee and made a seconding speech for President Roosevelt.

The Jefferson School serves notice that the labor course it will conduct Aug. 7 to 11 will deal with reconversion and the postwar world. The five-day class, which will run from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., will be instructed by George Siskind, Marcel Scherer and Ruth Young, officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Doxey Wilkerson, editor of Peoples Voice, and George Morris, Daily Worker associate labor editor. . . . The War Manpower Commission has exempted the entire entertainment industry from new strict manpower regulations because of the "special character" of their trade. They won't be pressed to take defense jobs when they change assignments and won't have to get referrals through the USES.

Plant guards at the Westinghouse operated Naval ordnance plant in Louisville, Ky., share \$15,000 in back pay just won by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and approved by the War Labor Board. . . . The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has endowed a national electronics school to train 700 men a year in eight intensive six-week course in this new industry.

WSA Mails Ballots to Seamen, Omits New Yorkers; Ask Dewey

Federal war ballots will be mailed to the nation's 400,000 off-shore merchant seamen, the War Shipping Administration announced yesterday. All seamen qualifying under Federal and State laws will now be enabled to vote for President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the November elections.

Every ship will have a voting officer who will be instructed to see that ballots are cast secretly, that no persuasion is used and that voting instruction is given where necessary, the WSA said.

New York State's merchant seamen will not come under these provisions because:

1. Gov. Dewey has refused to accept the Federal ballot.
2. The rigid State Soldier Vote law excludes merchant seamen on overseas duty; in other words, while doing their war jobs.

Camels Walk Mile to 'Get' Unionist

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 23.—Around here the saying is that the Reynolds Tobacco Co., makers of Camel cigarettes, will walk a mile to fight the union.

Latest development in Reynolds' long and losing fight against trade unionism is an attempted frame-up of William DeBerry, Negro organizer for the CIO United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, which won a National Labor Relations Board poll at the plants here Dec. 16 and 17.

DeBerry has been sentenced to serve 60 days on the road gang on a charge that he slapped Louise Johnson, a white woman member of the Reynolds' Association (company union) during a War Labor Board hearing in a crowded Federal courtroom.

Union officials charge that the slapping, which is listed as an "assault" in the charges, never took place. Miss Johnson made no outcry and there wasn't a sign of a disturbance, they contend.

They point out that the Reynolds management, which tried every trick in the bag to prevent organization and failed, was being hard pressed at the WLB hearing, where unionists were moving for wage adjustments.

DeBerry's arrest, they say, coincided with the development of the WLB case to a point where the union was about to win favorable action on its demands.

A first trial in police court July 6 resulted in a 30-day sentence for DeBerry. William Boyer, the unionist's attorney, appealed to the

WLB Reaches Decision On Fur Industry Dispute

Ten thousand CIO furriers have been called to a mass meeting at 4 p. m. today (Monday) at the 69th St. Regiment Armory to hear a War Labor Board panel report on a dispute with employers pending since Feb. 15. The WLB panel, headed by Professor Harry

Carman, Columbia University dean, has reached a decision on seven outstanding issues in the dispute.

This is the case concerning which Arthur Steinberg, attorney for the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, employers' association, announced defiance of the WLB in advance, threatening to give New York State a Montgomery Ward case of its own.

Despite Steinberg's threat, Irving Potash, Furriers' Joint Council manager, said yesterday that the union does not expect the manufacturers to follow Montgomery Ward's example, especially now that the U. S. Court of Appeals has ruled against Ward's and refused to review the WLB decision in that case.

Approximately 15,000 workers, employed under contracts that expired Feb. 15, are affected by the recommendations.

Panel proposals cover the union's demand for job security (no discharge without cause), equal distribution of work, a health insurance fund, vacations with pay, and a clause to leave consideration of the union's demand for a 10 per cent wage increase open pending possible modification of the Little Steel formula.

Employers' counter-demands sought legalization of contracting, removal of all restrictions on the number of employers who may work as craftsmen as well as removal of all restrictions on the use of a stapling contrivance for nailing furs.

Ben Gold, international president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, will report panel recommendations to the meeting, and members will act on them.

In preparation for today's session, a meeting of over a thousand shop chairmen unanimously decided to stop work at 3:30 this afternoon. Workers will be permitted to work off the lost hour later.

GOP Tries to Inveigle Washington State AFL

By ELLEN McGRATH

WENATCHEE, Wash., July 23.—An extraordinary attempt by Republicans to woo trade union support features the Washington AFL State Federation of Labor convention which opened here last Wednesday with 500 delegates attending.

However, the building trades, which the GOP has courted consistently through the distribution of minor appointments, have introduced a resolution calling for re-election of President Roosevelt.

Republican Gov. Langlie made a pressing appeal for labor support in a convention address, concentrating his main fire on promises of jobs after the war. However, his "plan" to provide jobs was limited to public works, financed by a reserve now piled up in the state treasury, and made no provision of genuine reconversion as proposed, for example, in the Kilgore bill.

In an opening keynote address, James A. Taylor, federation president, warned against the peace-now movement. He said that certain in-

terests in the nation are maneuvering to make peace with the fascists and reiterated labor's determination to fight for unconditional surrender.

A disruptive move by James Duncan, international representative of the Machinists, is strengthening Republican hopes somewhat.

Duncan promoted a resolution criticizing laborites who challenged the appearance in Seattle of Maynard Krueger, Socialist, and Bertram Wolf, Trotskyite, at an institute which served as a sounding board for the peace-now movement.

Fred Berry, business agent of the Ship Scalers, drew attention to the expose of Trotskyites published by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, in the July issue of the union organ. Several others explained how the peace-now movement aids Hitler.

HEADING FOR CLASH

C. A. Stone of the Aeronautical Mechanics said he "agreed with both sides." Newspapers had distorted the story to besmirch labor, he said, but he argued for passage of Duncan's resolution on the ground labor had to "defend" itself against bad publicity.

Frank Turco, who earlier praised John L. Lewis and appealed to the convention to bring the United Mine Workers into the AFL, and Frank Chinella, leader of the clique following a Trotskyite clique in the Seattle Boilermakers, made red-baiting attacks on those who challenged the peace-now advocates.

The convention is heading for a clash over an undercover maneuver by Republican machine forces in the AFL to withhold support from a state Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and from a measure extending public power in the state.

ALP to Nominate FDR-Truman

American Labor Party leaders indicated yesterday that their state committee would nominate President Roosevelt and Sen. Harry Truman at a one-day convention in New York City between Aug. 3 and 11.

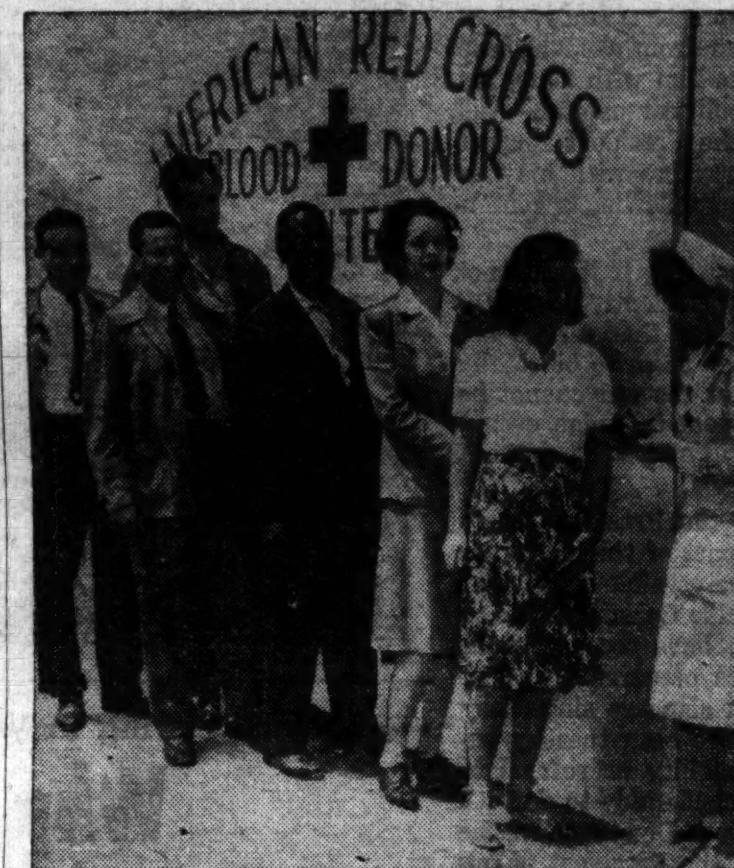
Meanwhile in Chicago, Sidney Hillman, who is ALP chairman as well as chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, announced that the PAC would take an active part in the campaign. Financial contributions from CIO members will go to the PAC and the National Citizens Political Action Committee, established on CIO initiative, will appeal to persons outside the labor movement, he explained.

Hillman said that the NCPAC executive committee would meet in New York about Aug. 5 to plan its campaign and that the new organization, which includes many prominent figures from fields other than the labor movement, would determine its relationship with the CIO-PAC.

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NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS
ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR ENTRY



Los Angeles members of the CIO's American Newspaper Guild line up for blood donations while the Red Cross worker gets the data on them. Left to right: Herbert Klein; legislative and educational director Albee Slade of the L.A. CIO Council; Revels Carton of the racial minorities committee, California CIO Council; John Lee; Kay Lee and Ruth Marrow.

Daily Worker

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HITLER'S NIGHTMARE



Dewey - Brownell Mentality

HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., national chairman of the Republican Party, had predicted that the President would make his acceptance speech from Normandy. Now that the President has in fact spoken from a naval base in the Pacific, Brownell again charges him with using his office of Commander-in-Chief for political capital. And again this partisan attack against the President for not allowing the election campaign to interfere with his war duties, is made by the GOP chairman following a conference with Governor Dewey.

All this would not be worth discussing if it were not for the mentality that it discloses. Evidently the GOP chairman and the COP nominee believe that all we are doing now is having an election. They seem to be totally unaware, or at least unconcerned, that the war cannot be stopped during the election. They seem to judge everything from only one angle—how it will affect the chances of Gov. Dewey in November.

It never occurred to them that the President's trip may have been planned long ago as part of the execution of the grand strategy of the war. The possible connection between the President's trip to a Pacific Coast naval base and our invasion of Guam seems to have escaped them completely. Or if the connection has occurred to them, they do not hesitate to concoct such slanders since they fear the President's prestige may have been thereby enhanced. This is all part of their inability or refusal to understand that the President has considerably to do with the war as Commander-in-Chief. From Dewey down the GOP leaders all resent the fact that the President is fulfilling his constitutional duties.

All in all, they wish to adjust the war to the necessities of the GOP campaign. No doubt, the crisis in Japan and Germany as a result of the military successes of our country and its allies, is causing no little grief to some of the GOP campaign managers since these events also enhance the prestige of our President and Commander-in-Chief.

It would be amusing to view the mentality of these gentlemen if it were not such a serious and dangerous matter. For we observe that most of the press is not averse to publicizing these un-American utterances of the GOP leaders.

But we are certain that the great mass of the American people, including many Republicans now inclined to support Gov. Dewey, will turn away from the GOP ticket in disgust over this sniping at our Commander-in-Chief for not allowing the election campaign to interfere with his war duties.

Get Out the Vote!

ONE of the disturbing facts about all recent elections and by-elections has been the relative passivity of the regular Democratic organization. For this reason it was most encouraging to see the meeting of the Democratic National Committee give first attention to the necessity of getting out the vote.

Chairman Robert Hannegan was quite correct in his observation, underscored by Vice Presidential Candidate Harry S. Truman, that the victory of the Roosevelt-Truman ticket depends on the size of the vote in November.

The Democratic Party, as such is, like the Republican Party, a minority party. Under the two-party system, the ticket that can attract the largest portion of the independent voters will win the elections. In the previous three elections, President Roosevelt was able to win a majority of the independent voters. There is every reason to believe that this year even a greater proportion of the independent voters will back FDR's reelection, provided issues are made clear, the campaign conducted on a non-partisan basis as called for by the President, and the conditions created within the GOP by the rebuff to Willkie are taken into account.

What is essential, however, is that the great body of voters, war workers, Negro people, small businessmen and professionals, are registered and that they vote.

It is also necessary to assure the maximum vote by our men and women in the armed forces through overcoming the obstacles put in their path by Gov. Dewey and others who think like him.

But in previous elections the passivity of the regular Democratic organization did much to offset the good work of such bodies. It is for this reason that the plans laid at the Democratic National Committee meeting are of such significance.

They're Saying in Washington

Why Truman Won

by Adam Lapin —

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Vice-President Wallace wasn't kidding when he said that the cause for which he stands was advanced rather than retarded by the events at the Democratic convention. He did not get the nomination. But he fought when he knew the cards were stacked against him. He emerged from this convention with new dignity and stature. I would not write him off the books as a political leader.



Without even the semblance of a machine, he got 429 1/2 votes on the first ballot. And he passed 470 votes on the second ballot before the stampede to Sen. Truman started. It is a malicious distortion to say that this strength can be attributed solely to the CIO Political Action Committee.

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia and Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida were among the leaders of the Wallace campaign. They do not represent the CIO, or any one organization. They are the leading spokesmen for the Roosevelt forces of the South, for the new progressive currents which are threatening to sweep away the entire entrenched and reactionary Old Guard poll taxers.

Wallace had the support of the West Coast and the agricultural Mid-west. He was backed by leading women at the convention such as Daisy Harriman and Emma Guffey Miller. He was the candidate of the most vital and constructive forces in the Democratic Party.

Of course, there were weaknesses in the Wallace campaign. I cannot accept Wallace's own definition of his cause as the "cause of liberalism." It was bigger than that. It was the cause of uncompromising prosecution of the war, of unstinting cooperation with our allies, of sympathetic aid for the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, of full employment.

Wallace Proved His Leadership

The Wallace campaign suffered from inexperienced management, and from an inability to grasp and make the most of its own

broad sweep. The CIO was for Wallace, and so AFL President William Green felt it necessary to campaign quietly for Truman. But there were influential AFL and Railroad Brotherhood leaders at the convention who were for Wallace. This was a fact, but it was never demonstrated. Wallace showed real strength in the farm states. But the almost nonexistent Wallace publicity did not herald this support.

And yet despite these shortcomings, the powerful coalition opposing Wallace was hard-pressed to defeat him and at one point on Friday morning had pretty well decided to ditch Truman in favor of Justice William O. Douglas.

It is important to realize that Truman was a compromise candidate. The die-hard poltaxers preferred a Southerner like James F. Byrnes; the anti-Roosevelt elements in the party although they swung to him on the second ballot, had no enthusiasm for Truman who was in a real sense the second choice of the President and of the labor movement.

Truman's Record In Senate a Good One

Truman's record in the Senate has been good. His committee has done a constructive job in investigating the war effort. He can be counted on to support the President. And he will be a factor in helping to unify the Democratic Party around the President's campaign for re-election.

The big city bosses, Mayor Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Hague of Jersey City and Ed Flynn of New York, understood this. But they did not understand the positive appeal of Henry Wallace to millions of voters.

There can be no complaint against Truman. The only valid complaint can be against the ruthless steamroller of the bosses.

Worth Repeating

The Jewish Veteran, organ for the Jewish War Veterans, in an editorial in its July issue:

Our role today, as veterans of World War I, is crystal clear. While our sons—the veterans of World War II—are fighting for victory, we—veterans of former wars—must seek to preserve victory. We must take steps to make sure now that we do not lose the peace. We must make sure that isolationism does not once more rot the prop of those that support international peace. We must marshal the forces within our own land that understand the interdependence of nations and the need for world cooperation.

Change the World

AT Budapest, Hungary, they made up a long train recently and packed it with Jewish children. They sent this train eastward toward Poland. At every station along the road cars full of more frightened children were hitched on.

It became a long, long train of 36 cars, each overflowing with children torn from their mothers and fathers.

Finally the train arrived at its destination in Galicia, Poland. Here the Nazis disembarked the 36 carloads of tired, weeping children, lonesome for their parents.

The children were now herded into the famous gas chambers of the Nazis. Scientifically they were put to death by the Nazi officials—thousands of children. The Nazis had won another of their great battles.

A train of murdered children! How the image haunts the mind, until one is almost mad with grief and horror and the need for revenge!

I read the account of this children's death train in a protest against the Nazi beasts and their Hungarian collaborators recently made by Count Karolyi, former Premier of Hungary and now an exile in London.

MY mother came from Hungary. Her father was a dairy farmer near Budapest. Per-



by Mike Gold

haps I had some little nephews and nieces on this death train. Maybe your own brother and sister were on this train, your cousin, your aunt or your father and mother.

Who will say it is rats, locusts or rabbits that are being destroyed by the Nazis, not people, our brothers—our children, the wards of all humanity?

I couldn't sleep well the night I read Count Karolyi's story of the death train. I tossed on my bed and wished I could do something to stop that train from its daily journeys through Europe today. I wanted to get my hands on a gun or something.

All Russians must feel that way, not only in the nights but in the dawns and dusks, and at high noon and early morning. They have seen the full horror that Nazis make. Every Russian wants to kill Nazis.

RECENTLY the estimate was made that 30 million Russian civilians had disappeared since the invasion. They are dead and buried in the mass graves that mark the trail of the Brown beast in Russia. Or they are slaves in the Reich, dying daily by the thousands of their wounds and hunger. Or they are in the brothels reserved for Aryan conquerors and officers.

Thirty million civilians! When the Red Army reentered Minsk they found only 118 people left alive in that city which formerly had a population of 150,000. And this story

has been repeated in all liberated cities, towns and villages of Russia.

Add to the 30 million civilians the six million Red Army men who are casualties of the war.

Yes, the Soviet people have paid dearly for their brave stand for freedom. They have paid in full for the right to judge Germany and to see that every Nazi pays for his crimes.

THE French feel the same. The Yugoslavs, the Poles, the Dutch and Norwegian underground fighters—all the millions of Europe who have known the Iron Heel, or like the British, have known the blitz and now the robot bombs, will never succumb to the cheap, easy sentimentality of smug American publicists far from the suffering and the danger.

Who is responsible for that death train of the children of Hungary? The Junker generals and militarists. The German industrialists who first subsidized Hitler. The Prussian feudal landowning caste. The German doctors, lawyers, authors and professional men who turned Nazis so enthusiastically and have done such foul deeds for Hitler. The SS perverts, the million of trained sadist Gestapo men. The whole depraved thing must be uprooted and cast into the flames. The classes that have ruled Germany up to the present are unfit to live and must be destroyed if we are to have any world of peaceful construction.

Otherwise, more wars, more fascisms, more death trains for the children.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Conn. Questions Answered

Litchfield Co., Conn.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Two questions: (1) Is Anne O'Hare McCormick of the N. Y. Times any relation to the Chicago Tribune McCormick? (2) Did Finland go openly and finally for Hitler because her fascist leaders are counting on the Republicans winning the election and Hoover befriending Mannerheim again?

WARREN.
(Ed. note: The answers are:
1. No; 2. Undoubtedly yes.)

Words for Willkie

Indianapolis, Ind.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Are Wendell Willkie's ears burning? They should be, for thousands of us independent voters are thinking of him—and hoping he will come out for FDR. It would make "One World" live, Brother Willkie.

HOOSIER.

Avenged

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

To my three brothers in the armed forces I have sent a typewritten copy of the following brief item from the London Daily Worker of June 16, handed me by a friend: "Young Bert Corry was a member of the Young Communist League in Manchester. Two years ago he was killed at sea. His elder brother was one of the glider pilots on D-Day. When he returned from the first trip to France he sent this telegram to his mother — 'Bert's avenged.' The title of the item was 'Avenged.'

B. R. R.

Hawaii Gets into Fight of 1944

Flushing, L. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The "Daily" and its readers will probably be interested in what off Hawaii is thinking about the political campaign of 1944. From the Hawaii Advertiser of July 11, which I get regularly, we learn that a labor political action committee was formed by seven Honolulu labor unions that weekend. The announcement was made by Jack Hall, district representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union. The work of drafting pro-labor legislation and examination of candidates' records and policies was to have been taken up at the next meeting. Hall also stated. It is clear that the CIO Political Action Committee's influence has reached out into the Pacific and that the battle for speedy victory and for enduring peace is being carried on there, too.

LEONA W. G.

A Strange Sight

Utica, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

What would be a strange sight—that fellow Dewey sitting in the presidential chair.

This morning the grass on my lawn was very dewy, in other words, all wet. T. Dewey is also all wet. Dewey and Bricker will certainly be defeated if labor hangs together, if not we will hang separately.

J. DUNN.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7.

Toward Freedom

LAST week's Democratic National Convention struck a series of telling blows at the noisy anti-Negro, anti-Roosevelt poltaxers who found their reactionary purposes blocked at every turn. Despite its limitations, this Chicago convention provided the leadership and adopted the program which are basic for continuing progress toward full Negro democratic rights.

First, and of transcendent importance, the Negro's greatest friend in the White House was nominated for a fourth term. Not only were the southerners slapped down in their attempt to restore the two-thirds rule which would give them veto power over presidential and vice-presidential nominations, but their much advertised "revolt" against a fourth term was a complete flop. They couldn't even muster 100 anti-Roosevelt votes out of a total of nearly 1,200.

The poltax Democrats were forced to accept "That Man" whose anti-discrimination policies make them hate him more than any Republican in the country.

Second, the southerners were defeated in their effort to select a poltax candidate for Vice-President. They wanted Byrnes of South Carolina or Bankhead of Alabama. The President himself pulled Byrnes out of the race, and the progressive majority in the convention turned thumbs down on Bank-



By Doxey Wilkerson

head. Thus, the southerners' only choice was between two known progressives, neither of whom is in any way "their man."

IT IS a bit amusing to read with what haste the southern delegations, frightened out of their wits by the Wallace strength on the first ballot, "bolted" to a candidate whom they hoped would prove to be the lesser evil. They were quite ready to overlook the successive Truman Committee blasts at anti-Negro discrimination in war industries.

Third, the "white supremacy," "states' rights" plank which the southerners tried to incorporate into the platform was rejected overwhelmingly by the convention.

This is what they fought for: "Exercise by the states of their reserved powers to determine the qualifications of their voters and to regulate their public schools and attendance thereon is not subject to control by either the legislative or executive branches of the federal government in the absence of a constitutional amendment ceding such powers."

This is what they got: "We believe that the country which has the greatest measure of social justice is capable of the greatest achievements. We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitu-

Democratic Platform Basic For Progress of Negro People

tional powers to protect those rights."

WE CAN well understand why the disgruntled anti-Roosevelt Texas delegation issued a statement complaining bitterly that the convention adopted a platform designed to secure the support of Negroes, the CIO, the Communists and other radical minority groups.

Although the unprecedented brevity of the Democratic platform as a whole in itself precluded a much more detailed anti-discrimination plank, still the absence of more pro-Negro "words" in the platform undoubtedly represents a concession to the poll tax minority in the Democratic Party. But this is a concession that can give them little comfort. It is now clear that the strong coalition of labor, Negro and other progressive forces which made Roosevelt's candidacy unassailable also has the power to complete the rout of the southerners who are trying vainly to win a commanding position in Democratic Party councils.

Finally, the more general war and peace policies adopted by the Democratic Convention constitute a basic endorsement and extension of those progressive Roosevelt policies which chart the only path to speedy victory, enduring peace, and economic security for the masses of men. Only in terms of precisely this perspective for our nation and the world can there be any hope whatever for the continued progress of the Negro people toward freedom.

Grass-Roots Reviewers Like Browder's Book

Metropolitan New York newspapers are continuing their policy of ignoring Earl Browder's new book, *Teheran—Our Path in War and Peace*, although sales have already passed the 100,000-mark within a month of the formal publication date. Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, declared yesterday.

This long-standing policy, exemplified in the treatment accorded his previous book, *Victory—And After*, by New York's newspapers was assailed by Browder in his present book as an example of the "degeneracy of American public discussion concerning the viewpoint of the Communists in our own country," and as "the old device of assuming that the book, because it was written by a Communist, is nothing but apologetics for the Soviet Union, and then ignoring everything except what could be twisted in that direction."

But if the big New York newspapers, certain of which seem to have "cornered the market" in

professional anti-Communist reviewers, have seen fit to ignore Browder's book—at least up to the present—a number of news-in which reviews have already appeared, Trachtenberg pointed out, are evidencing a refreshingly serious and respectful approach in evaluating Browder's ideas and program as elaborated in his new book. Some of these reviews come from grass-roots states of the midwest and south, he said, which lends added significance to their opinions. Thus, the reviewer of the Norfolk, Va., *Ledger-Discpatch* writes: "When Earl Browder and Eric Johnston speak the same language, come to the same conclusions, it is time for capital and labor to listen with all four ears. It would be well for them both to heed the old railroad crossing warning: Stop! Look! Listen! . . . Earl Browder may be a Communist and the devil may quote scripture but he should be given credit for sincerity and what he writes is good sound sense."

Trachtenberg was particularly

pleased with the review of the Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Journal-Gazette*, from which he quoted at length:

"To many this book will be anathema," the reviewer writes, "because it was written by Earl Browder, a confessed Communist. Since we are of the opinion (an opinion evidently not held by all) that no book can be justly estimated until it has been read, we accepted our review copy as an opportunity to learn at first hand something about Mr. Browder's own ideas instead of what other people think he thinks."

"The book has been read from cover to cover—carefully, we believe—and we find ourselves in agreement with every one of his main points. Make of that whatever you can."

"Teheran stands before the world as the place where was formed the joint policy of Great Britain, Russia and the United States for the conduct of the war and the building of the postwar peace. . . . Effective operation of this policy requires, continues Mr. Browder, unity among the

United Nations. . . . Unity is needed here at home, too, and especially now as we face national elections. This is an occasion when men should rise above partisan politics and selfish greed and write party platforms and choose party leaders that will uphold the Teheran declaration. . . . A brief but clear-cut statement of what Marxism is and of its possible contribution is included and would be enlightening to some people if they could bring themselves to the reading of it.

Is it possible, Trachtenberg asked, that our great metropolitan dailies, not daring to attack Browder's ideas or lacking the forthrightness to acknowledge that they are daily finding confirmation in the unfolding of events in the crucible of the war, have once again embarked on a conspiracy of silence which they hope will kill his book? If so, added Trachtenberg, they should remember that Victory—And After sold nearly half a million copies without benefit of review in New York's newspapers.

Inside Nazi Europe

The Officers' Revolt In Hitler Germany

By HANS BERGER

Again and again the question is asked: What is happening in Germany? Is it that everywhere in Europe except in Germany the mighty anti-Hitler struggle is developing?

All recent reports show that the anti-Hitler movement in Germany is growing, that it is spreading among all strata and classes of the German population. But by no means has this movement the power and the force of other anti-Hitler movements of Europe, and by no means is this movement developing at a speed necessary to accelerate the destruction of German fascism with the help of the Germans themselves.

Despite all that the German anti-Hitler movement is moving. The attack on Hitler and much more the reaction of Nazi leaders after the attack, are evidence that the German water is nearer the boiling point than is generally believed.

We don't know who organized the attack on Hitler and how it was organized. But one thing is clear: it could not have been just anyone who had the opportunity to break through the very strong safety measures that surround Hitler and his staff in order to plant a bomb right under Hitler's nose. The man or the men who did this must not have aroused any suspicion. He or they must have known where and when Hitler and his generals would meet. He or they must have had relatively free admission to Hitler's meeting place. It is, therefore very probable that it was a high ranking officer who was able perhaps with other men of Hitler's entourage to plan the attack which unfortunately failed.

Had this attack been the action of an individual, Hitler and the Gestapo would not have given the story such tremendous publicity. But it wasn't the act of an individual. Whether the man or the men who organized the attack on behalf of a broad movement of generals and officers or not, the man or the men have in any case acted in their spirit. This is seen from speeches and orders of Hitler, Goering and Doenitz. The oppositional movement of the officers was too big to be covered up.

REAL SIGNIFICANCE

What is the real significance of the rapidly growing conflict between a part of the German officer corps and the Hitler dictatorship which has now become so obvious to the whole world? The Nazi leaders want to go on with that war which Germany has already lost. They want to fight this war to the last German soldier, to the last German, to the last German village. They don't give a damn for Germany, they want to keep their power as long as possible.

On the other hand there is an ever growing part of the German officer corps that knows that after the success of the second front the war was militarily lost and that there is not the slightest hope to get out of this war with Hitler at the helm. These officers see the approach of the day when the German armies will be smashed and Germany laid waste. They also understand that nobody is going to make peace with Hitler.

At this time when the Red Armies are very close to Eastern Prussia, they want to save what can be saved for Germany.

In 1918 when the German armies were in a hopeless situation, Hindenburg forced upon the Kaiser's government the demand for an armistice. When Italy was also in a militarily hopeless situation in 1943, Mussolini was kicked out.

Neither the Kaiser, nor Mussolini had forces at their command to prevent this development. But the whole policy of the Nazi dictatorship has tried to prevent just such a situation by the creation of its own

special army, the Waffen-SS. Therefore, if German officers really want to force Hitler's abdication and find some sort of peace they have to fight the Hitler dictatorship by force. One episode in the development of this struggle was the attack of July 20.

DESTROY OPPPOSITION

There can be no doubt, the Nazi leaders will use the attack to destroy all opposition elements. They will ruthlessly kill suspect generals and officers as well as suspect workers.

They will repeat or try to repeat the blood purge of June, 1934.

But the Nazi leaders will not be able to stop the development of the inner crisis in Germany. Whatever the subjective aims of the anti-Hitler officers, the difficulties their opposition is creating for the German armies, on top of the defeats suffered on the military field, objectively aid all anti-Nazi forces within Germany opposed to the war.

The movement of the officers makes easier the crystallization of a more powerful German anti-Hitler front, and will inevitably affect other sections of the population.

There can be no doubt that the troops of the Gestapo, the habit of obedience and the influence of Nazi propaganda are yet very powerful influences. But the armies of the United Nations are more powerful and they are the growing cause of the rising crisis in Germany.

Drive to End Race Bias In Women's 'Y' Grows

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 23.—"Shall the Young Women's Christian Association continue to segregate its Negro membership and other minority groups?" This question was raised as a number one item on the agenda at the recent Asilomar Conference, returning delegates reported. Following a year-long emphasis on the interracial problem in the YW, only 26 of more than 80 community organizations reported concrete programs, with only four now carrying out a realistic integration program.

Delegates to the Western conference and other regional conferences throughout the nation, were informed by the national leadership that a definite decision must be made by local and national organization at the national convention to be held next April.

SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD

"Since the YW was founded before the Civil War, in 1857, its expressed purpose has been the fellowship of ALL women in the spirit of Christian brotherhood," it was pointed out by Mrs. J. Birdsell Calkins of Washington, national president of the organization and principal speaker at the Asilomar conference.

Jimcrow YWCA branches, however, have been set up in many cities, including the Clay Avenue branch in San Diego.

Negro women have been denied access to Central branch swimming facilities including the pool (only YW pool in the city) except in segregated groups. Young Negro women, seeking hotel accommodations in this war-crowded city, have been shunted to the Clay Avenue branch upon requesting overnight cot service, available at the Central YW. Negro girls have been refused enrollment in sports classes and other YW projects set up for women industrial workers.

During Mrs. Calkin's visit in San Diego, preceding the Asilomar conference, the executive boards of the Central and Clay Avenue YW's met together for the first time in the history of the YWCA.

Encouraging was the report brought here from the conference. Here all delegates, white, Negro, your office."

"Will you please notify me by return mail at what time I may present the photostatic copies to you at

Soviet Journal Says 'Big 3' Must Keep Peace

MOSCOW, July 23 (UP).—The responsibility of guarding the peace of the world against future aggressor nations and "egocentric maniacs like Hitler" should rest not with all nations but with only the large powers whose armed forces are great enough to

back their responsibility, publicist E. N. Malinin wrote today in the Leningrad review *Zvezda*.

Malinin said that the great powers should assume the obligation to participate in an active struggle against aggressors on the basis of treaties concluded by them. He proposed that a grand alliance of the great powers be formed to head a post-war security organization, whose decisions would be taken by a vote.

"Aggressors," he said, "could not then calculate on playing one great power against another and even egocentric maniacs like Hitler would think ten times before deciding to clash with such a bloc."

The small nations, Malinin asserted, would play an important role in international discussions but all decisions would rest with the alliance of larger nations.

He suggested that Germany and her satellites be admitted on probation but that any state practicing racial, religious or national discrimination should be excluded from membership.

An international army, he said, would be impracticable, but he proposed an international airforce which, he asserted, would be useful to warn and punish any aggressor. Other measures, such as the breaking of diplomatic and trade relations and the interruption of railroad, telegraph and air communications, would aid in bringing belligerent nations into line.

Malinin suggested organization of a world-wide labor group, independent of the security organization. Independence, he said, was necessary, because such kinship as that between the international labor organization and the League of Nations "is artificial."

383,000 More Men For Navy—Forrestal

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—The strength of the U. S. Navy will be boosted 383,000 men above its present authorized strength of 3,006,000 by July, 1945, "to keep pace with the acceleration of operations" against Japan, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal announced tonight.

30-Year Fight Won by CIO

AUBURN, N. Y., July 23.—The CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union has won a two-to-one victory in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Columbian Rope plants here.

The election, which climaxes a 30-year company fight against organization, brought 812 votes for the CIO to 374 for no-union. A second victory was scored among guards who voted for the CIO 18-to-15.

AFL unions have periodically sought to organize the plant since the last war, only to be stalled by management opposition.

This was Farm Equipment's fourth major victory in recent months. Earlier, the Decatur Caterpillar plant and the Farmall and Auburn International Harvester Co. plants ran up the union banner.

Save \$11,475 in Fats

CAMP ELLIS, Ill. (UP).—Rendering fats at Camp Ellis messhalls for cooking purposes has effected a saving of 72,000 pounds valued at \$11,475 for the first six months of the year, according to Maj. Leonard Hinckley, food service supervisor.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum.)

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK tonight at 8:10 p.m. Harold Collings, formerly Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, and now a member of the Jefferson School Staff, will discuss the Democratic Party Convention and other major events of the week. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. at 15th St. 500.

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Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Many overseas soldiers are beginning to concern themselves with the kind of veterans' organization they will join on returning home. A group of Pacific fighters, recent ly-meeting, in a tent outlined a program of "fundamental tenets" for post-war peace and security which they will strive to achieve in a new veterans' group they plan to form.

And while one hears talk of formation of new veterans' groups because of lack of faith in the records of existing groups, the majority of ex-servicemen joining up are choosing the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. To date, 200,000 have become Legionnaires.

An interesting letter arguing both sides of the question comes our way from a soldier in Italy. Several of the old-line soldier organizations are making elaborate

plans for drawing GI's into their folds, he says, with the hope that they will just join up, pay their dues and attend meetings. Some soldiers will be recruited that way, since these outfits have plenty of funds for putting on drives and some record of past achievements. "They are in a better position than groups new in the field which lack prestige, experience and leaders.

"If I gauge the GI's feelings correctly," he argues, "he would rather not be absorbed. He would prefer to run his own show with a leadership in the hands of vets of this war. A gulf of 25 years separates the two wars. Its participants do not have a great deal in common."

However, new organizations are not set up overnight, he notes. If old-line outfits like the Legion and VFW with clubhouses in most communities develop the right kind of program it will be difficult for newcomers to make progress.

"It seems to me, there is little advantage to be gained from new organizations. New blood and ideas can invigorate and remodel old organizations and set them moving in a new direction," he declared.

As for himself, he believes he will join the Legion, even though its past reputation is "not too savory." Aside from flagwaving and lobbying for the bonus, it never showed an enlightened viewpoint. Too often, he points out, it was used as a pawn by reactionaries who hoped to turn it into a vigilante organization. The Legion can be made to change its spots and "I think we youngsters should join, and stand up on our pins and speak our minds and make damn sure the Peglers don't run the show."

The relation of soldier organizations to the trade union movement is not discussed enough, although it is a decisive one," he asserts. "Since most the industries are now organized, most GI's will be members of a vets organization and also a union. In the past these organizations have been played against each other. And yet the aims of both are identical, namely to further the interests of the little guys who do the work and the fighting. Most GI's know nothing about trade union programs. Their unions have lost contact with them. However, they will find when they come home, and will be pleasantly surprised to hear, that the labor movement is looking out for them. I can assure you how willing they will be to go to bat for any program that seems just and reasonable."

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Mass. Labor in Drive to Retire GOP Congressmen

By ANNE BURLAK
President of CPA of Mass.

Massachusetts win-the-war forces scored a major victory in winning the nomination of Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, as Democratic candidate for Governor by a 2 to 1 majority.

The anti-Administration, anti-Labor forces had centered their main fire against Tobin because of his clear-cut campaign in support of the President's policies. He was opposed in the primaries by Francis X. Hurley, a bitter opponent of the Administration.

The large plurality won by Congressman John W. McCormack against five other candidates in the 12th Congressional District, also indicates that Democratic voters will support only candidates pledged to President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies, providing the issues are made clear to them.

Tobin received both AFL and CIO endorsement and the CIO Political Action Committee actively organized a campaign for him throughout the industrial centers of the Commonwealth.

PRESS DISTORTS CIO AID

Most local newspapers tried to create the impression that this CIO activity was a liability to Tobin. Tobin, however, is the first candidate for Governor to carry every industrial city in Massachusetts.

Furthermore, in several Congressional districts there would have

been no contest developed against the defeated Congressmen, if the CIO had not entered the political arena. Tobin would have lost a considerable number of votes as a result.

In the 6th District the Democratic nomination for Congress was won by John W. Bresnahan, a worker in the GE plant in Lynn, and a member of Local 201 of the UE Union. Bresnahan won the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, but gave that up for the Congressional candidacy, so that a broad campaign could be organized in the district against the defeated Republican Congressman, George Bates.

Other pro-Roosevelt Congressional candidates nominated were McAndrews in the 1st, Lane in the 7th, Clancy in the 13th and Talbot in the 14th Districts, the last three uncontested. In the 11th District, where Thomas Elliot ran against James M. Curley and three other candidates, the issue was somewhat confusing to the voters. Though Curley's support to President has been inconsistent and opportunistic, he has a strong District political machine. Elliot campaigned as the pro-Roosevelt candidate, but there is no question that many Roosevelt supporters voted for Curley.

A number of outstanding pro-Roosevelt Congressional candidates were defeated. Yet in those districts there would have been no contests

against the defeatists if the PAC had not entered the campaign. Reactionary Democrats like Philip Philbin and William Carey would have had clear sailing. At it was, the contests in these Districts showed that the PAC was an important political force. It conducted a good agitational campaign, but showed a certain inexperience and immaturity in mobilizing the vote. It also tended to narrow its campaign by limiting it to a labor campaign.

GOP PARTISANSHIP

No contests on any significant issues took place in the Republican primaries. This is particularly disturbing in view of the reactionary, defeatist domination of the Republican National Convention by the Hoover-Dewey-Luce-Martin clique. Even Gov. Saltontall, who for years has been a supporter of Willkie's progressive policies, succumbed to dangerous partisanship at the Republican convention. Not a single Republican candidate showed any indication of rising above this partisanship in the recent primary campaign by challenging the reactionary trends in the national convention and platform.

There are 10 Massachusetts Republicans in the Congress. Under the leadership of Minority Leader Joseph Martin, they have all to a greater or lesser degree obstructed or sabotaged the policies of the Roosevelt Administration.

Campaigns to retire some of these defeatist Republicans are already being planned in a number of the congressional districts. Among the most important of these is the 14th, where Congressman Joseph Martin will be opposed by a leading Roosevelt Democrat, Edmund Talbot. Talbot is a former mayor of Fall River, and a leading French-Canadian Catholic. Talbot will undoubtedly rally not only the Democratic vote, but also the Independent and progressive Republican vote.

Other districts where a serious challenge will be made against the Republican incumbents will be in District 4 against Behr G. Holmes by Frank J. McGrail, in District 6 by John M. Bresnahan against Congressman George J. Bates, and in District 13 by Andrew T. Clancy against Congressman Wigglesworth. In District 1 Congressman Treadaway withdrew, so that the contest will be fought out between James P. McAndrews, a Roosevelt Democrat, and John W. Heselton, Republican.

Although Massachusetts is one of the states with a liberal Soldiers' Vote Law, only some 31,000 servicemen have thus far applied for ballots. A broad nonpartisan movement for popularizing the use of the law will have to be developed among the families of these servicemen and women.

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The Low Down

The Hitters Come Back To the Garden Friday

Nat Low

There's no question about the average fight fan going for the man with the punch rather than his clever boxing counterpart. The fast, clever and elusive boxer can be thrilling to watch at times but the biggest kick of all in the ring is to watch the man who can hit like thunder.

There'll be two such gentlemen in the Garden ring Friday evening and although they are just mediocre all-around fighters they can hit quite as hard as anybody in the business outside of Joe Louis—who is in another business at the moment.

The sluggers are Lee Q. Murray and Turkey Thompson. Messrs. Murray and Thompson believe wholeheartedly in the theory of the offense being the best defense and their records substantiate their theories. Both men have amassed impressive records of dynamite kayo's all around the country. Of the two Murray is the harder hitter—possessing a right that is supposed to be dynamite—but Thompson can carry on a sustained offensive for a longer period than his foeman, because of a broken hand Murray suffered in 1941 that has hampered him no end. He invariably re-injures it in tough fights.

We saw Thompson for the first time when he took a bow in the Garden Thursday night before the Williams-Kogan affair and he is certainly a tough looking gent. He can't be any more than five feet eight inches and seems to be just as wide as he is tall.

Murray is the classical heavyweight type—tall and rangy with sinewy muscles, broad shoulders and tapering waist. He can move fairly fast for a big feller, although he is not supposed to be a Gentleman Jim Corbett with his hands. But he has scored 25 knockouts in 39 fights and that is enough for us.

A very very interesting fight this should be.

Frankie Frisch, the irrepressible pilot of the Pirates, sent team captain Al Lopez to the umpire with the starting line-up before Saturday's game with the Dodgers. Clearly inscribed atop the sheet of paper were these words:

"Line-up for the Pittsburgh Social and Athletic Club."

It is quite evident by now that the St. Louis Browns are in this flag race to the finish and the Yanks just do not have that sense of authority which was theirs for so long in the past.

The Browns are beginning to take themselves seriously and are getting more team spirit every day—scrapping as only a long suffering baseball team can. They have been on top of the league now for some two months and have beaten off every Yankee challenge. This ability to rise to the occasion has fired the club with a feeling of confidence in their own ability.

Together with is the fact that the Yankees do not win any automatic ball games these days. In previous years they had but to trot upon a field to awe and frighten the opposition. Now they will suffer double-header defeats by such teams as the Chicago White Sox and will make errors in crucial moments. Needless to say the Yanks of old never did these things and perhaps will never do them again.

But right now the effects are vital and it still remains to be seen if the Bombers can go down the stretch within hailing distance of the lead.

They must enter the last month of the season ahead of only a game or so behind the Browns because this year's schedule calls for the Yanks to finish the season with a long road trip and that trip will be THE one. The Bronxites have been no wonder team on the road this year and there are no indications of a decided improvement in their ability to win games away from the Yankee Stadium.

Thus, they will enter the final lap of the race with a decided disadvantage that may mean the first American League flag for St. Louis since the formation of the league.

The Adventures OF Richard —

Round-Robin Letter From the Gang

By Mike Singer

This is a round-robin letter to Richard sent by No-Nose who mailed his piece to Menash who then mailed it to Flekel who sent it along to Jimmy who mailed it to Richard.

Dear Richard:

This is No-Nose calling. I'm sending this letter to Menash. So he'll write you too. Next you gotta start a letter to me and I'll send it to Flekel and he'll send it around the block so we'll all get letters. This thing is a pain in the neck. How is your game? I'm playing first base and that ain't my position so I'm making lotsa errors but I'm hitting pretty good. Got two for three in a game one of them a double. So long. NO-NOSE.

Dear Richard:

That No-Nose can't talk about nothing but baseball. I'm not playing much cause I'm swimming. I learned how to breast stroke a little. It's easy. All you do is push your hands out like this and paddle with your legs. You must be learning how to swim too by now, ain't you? Any dames in

your camp? They must do nothing but play with doylees. I gotta kid cousin staying with me and she's a pain. Always wanting to teach me how to make lemonade. Phooe. MENASH.

Lear Richard:

I cracked my arm on a rock near the beach and it's all black and blue. Don't that No-Nose and Menash write nutty stuff. I'm going to tell you about the waves out in Rockaway. Boy they bounce you around something awful. I got socked by a big one that knocked me out almost. It's a lot of fun. You got waves in camp? I saw a old Charlie Chaplin picture here in a movie. It was very funny but he don't look like that in the papers. Did you know he's got gray hair? I'll send you a sooveneer from the beach, a old sea shell.

FLEKEL.

Today's Dodger Story

By PHIL GORDON

The great drama still unfolds. It took a slightly new twist yesterday at Ebbets Field when the Rickey-deserted Dodgers actually went into the ninth inning of a ball game ahead. But the result was the same.

They were leading the Pirates 5-4 at the top of the ninth with Hal Gregg on the mound. But before you could say "Branch Rickey is a great brain," Red Barrett had walked, Bob Elliot had doubled, Babe Balgren had tripled and Frank Gustine had hit a long fly.

Three runs clattered over the plate and the Pirates had the ball game in their old kit bag, 7-5.

It was Branch Rickey's 20th defeat in 22 games and ensconced the Dodgers still firmly in the cellar even though the Braves were getting beat by the Cardinals up in Boston.

The Dodgers now have a season's record of 35 victories as against 50 defeats for a lovely percentage of .405—and the end is still not in sight.

Meanwhile Mahatma—the Great Brain—Rickey was rumored to be in Peoria seeking new stars for the team. He is said to be signing a 14-year-old ace from Keeoshen junior high school who is reportedly very fast and has won 4 games in the elementary school league.

Saddest part of the affair yesterday was that over 10,000 fans put their dough on the line to see the game. I wonder what would happen if the fans began to stay away these next few weeks?

Sounds like a good idea, gentlemen.

Nicholson Hits Three Homers to Ruin Otters

by C. E. Dexter

In what was the most devastating one man barrage New York has seen this season, Billy "Swish" Nicholson, Chicago Cub slugger, yesterday poked out three mammoth homers in the first game of a double header with the Giants to personally defeat the Otters 7-4 and make it four homers in four official trips to the plate in two days.

In his last time at bat in Saturday's contest Nicholson boffed a homer off the upper right field roof. In the second inning of yesterday's game he drew a walk first time up, went to second on an infield out and then scored on Bob Johnson's single.

The volcano lay quiet until it came time to bat again in the fourth. Then Nicholson teed off on one of Bill Voiselle's fast balls and sent it screaming deep into the

right field stands, 425 feet from the plate. There was no one on at the time.

In the sixth with Phil Cavaretta on base Nicholson caught another Voiselle offering and blasted it 400 feet into the upper right field seats. That was No. 2.

And then in the eighth inning with Ace Adams pitching Nicholson biffed the ball 350 feet into the upper right field stands for the third of the day and four for four.

The homers made it 20 for the season, only one behind league leader Mel Ott who belted his 21st of the season in the fourth inning.

The mighty Cub hitter has sparked the team to sixth place but with yesterday's first game victory they moved only two games to the rear of the fourth place Giants.

Swish, swish, well all right.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Ke. WEVD—1330 Ke. WAF—688 Ke. WNEW—1180 Ke. WOR—710 Ke. WLIB—1190 Ke. WJZ—770 Ke. WHN—1050 Ke. WNYC—530 Ke. WOT—1230 Ke. WABC—280 Ke. WRY—1480 Ke. WINS—1000 Ke. WQXR—1560 Ke.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00—WEAF—Road to Life WOR—News—Tro Harper WJZ—Breakfast with Breneman WABC—Honeymoon Hill WMCA—News; Recorded Music 11:15—WEAF—Vic and Sade WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk WABC—Second Husband 11:30—WEAF—Star Playhouse WOR—Quiz Wizard WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs WMCA—News; Recorded Music 11:45—WEAF—David Harum WOR—What's Your Idea? WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00—WEAF—News Reports WOR—Boake Carter, News WJZ—Glamour Manor WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat WMCA—News; Recorded Music 12:15—WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeills WOR—Jerry Wayne, Songs WABC—Big Sister 12:30—WEAF—U. S. Navy Band WOR—News; Juke Box Music WJZ—News; Farm Home Makers WABC—Helen Trent

12:45—WABC—Our Gal Sunday 1:00—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride WOR—News; Jack Berch, Songs WJZ—H. R. Bachman, News WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful WMCA—News; Recorded Music 1:15—WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show WABC—Ma Perkins WMCA—Frank Kingdon—Talk

1:30—WOR—Loper Orchestra WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News WMCA—Recorded Music 1:45—WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News WOR—American Woman's Jury WJZ—Girl Back Home WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00—WEAF—The Guiding Light WOR—Talk—Martha Deane WJZ—News; Walter Kiernan WABC—Portia Faces Life WMCA—News; Recorded Music 2:15—WEAF—Today's Children WJZ—The Mystery Chef WABC—Joyce Jordan

2:30—WEAF—Woman in White WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated WABC—Young Dr. Malone 2:45—WEAF—Hymns of All Churches WABC—Perry Mason

3:00—WEAF—A Woman of America WOR—Consumers Quiz WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs WABC—Mary Martin WMCA—News; Milt Green, Songs 3:15—WEAF—Ma Perkins WOR—Bruce Hayes, Songs WJZ—Hollywood Star Time WABC—The Jubilaires, Songs WMCA—Broadway—Ethel Colby

3:30—WEAF—Pepper Young WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum WJZ—Appointment With Life WABC—News—Bob Trout WMCA—News; Waltz Music 3:45—WEAF—Right to Happiness WABC—The High Places 4:00—WEAF—Backstage Wife WOR—Talk—John Gambling WJZ—Ethel and Albert WABC—Broadway Matinee WMCA—News; Western Songs

Radio Concerts

6:15-6:55 P.M., WLIB—Great Classics 7:05-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour, a birthday program of Ernest Bloch music 8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall 8:30-9 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Licia Albanese, soprano; orchestra conducted by Howard Barlow 9:30-9:15 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Goldman Band, on the Mall in Central Park

4:15—WEAF—Stella Dallas WJZ—Human Relations Forum 4:25—WABC—News; Recorded Music 4:30—WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch WOR—Stanley Orchestra WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis WMCA—News; Recorded Music 4:45—WEAF—Young Widder Brown WJZ—Correspondents Abroad WABC—Scott Orchestra 5:00—WEAF—When a Girl Marries WOR—Uncle Don WJZ—Terry and the Pirates WABC—Eddie Dunn Show WMCA—News; Recorded Music 5:15—WEAF—We Love and Learn WOR—Chick Carter WJZ—Dick Tracy 5:30—WEAF—Just Plain Bill WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix WJZ—Jack Armstrong WABC—Three Sisters, Songs WMCA—News; Sports Talk 5:45—WEAF—Front Page Farrell WOR—Superman WJZ—Sea Hound WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:15—WEAF—News Reports WOR—Sydney Moseley, News WJZ—News; John B. Kennedy WABC—Quincy Howe, News WMCA—News; Music; Talk 6:15—WEAF—Concert Music WOR—Newsreel WJZ—Hop Harrigan WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra

6:30—WOR—News, Frank Singler WJZ—Whose War; Sports Talk WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs WMCA—News; Sports Talk 6:40—WEAF—Sports, Bill Stern 6:45—WEAF—Lowell Thomas WOR—Sports, Stan Lomax WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News WABC—Talk, Frank Kingdon 6:55—WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News 7:00—WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show WOR—Pulton Lewis, Jr., News WJZ—Horace Heidt Orchestra WABC—I Love a Mystery WMCA—News; Recorded Music 7:15—WEAF—News, John W. Vandercook WOR—The Answer Man WABC—Dateline 7:30—WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus WOR—Louis Sobel Show WJZ—Lone Ranger WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show WMCA—Johannes Stiel, News 7:45—WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News WMCA—Sears Orchestra 8:00—WEAF—Cavalcade of America WOR—Cecil Brown, News WJZ—News Comments WABC—Vox Interiors WMCA—News; Recorded Music 8:15—WOR—Nick Carter WJZ—Lum and Abner 8:30—WEAF—Licia Albanese, Soprano WOR—Sherlock Holmes WJZ—Blind Date WABC—Gay Nineties Revue 8:55—WABC—Bill Henry, News 9:00—WEAF—Gladys Swarthout, Contralto WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News WJZ—Counter-Spy WABC—Play—Mayor of the Town WMCA—News; Music 9:05—WMCA—Recorded Music 9:15—WOR—Screen Test

9:30—WEAF—Vacation Serenade WOR—Music of Worship WPZ—Spotlight Band WABC—Play—The Man Called X with Herbert Marshall WMCA—Norman Jay, Talk 9:45—WMCA—Recorded Music 9:55—WJZ—Short Story 10:00—WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Songs WOR—Henry Gladstone, News WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing WABC—News; Amateur Hour 10:15—WOR—Paul Schubert, News WJZ—From England, Ted Malone 10:30—WEAF—Dr. I. Q. Quiz WOR—The Symphonette WABC—John Morgan Show 11:00—WEAF, WOR—News; Music WJZ, WABC—News; Music WMCA—News; Talk; Music 11:30—WEAF—Stories of Escape—Drama 12:00—WEAF, WMCA—News; Music WJZ, WABC—News; Music

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The War Manpower Commission regulations that went into effect on July 1st in no way interfere with your advertising for Help or using Employment Agencies so long as you observe the following rules:

1. Employers in non-essential industries may not hire a worker previously employed in an essential industry without a statement of availability and a referral from the USES.
2. Employers in non-essential industries may not hire male workers between the ages of 18 and 45 who were previously employed in non-essential work without a referral from the USES.
3. Employers in essential industry may hire any worker previously employed in essential industry if he has a statement of availability.
4. Employers in non-essential industry may hire any worker from non-essential industry without a statement of availability or a referral from the USES.
5. Shipyard workers and critical workers must have statement of availability and a referral from the USES.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

NEAR 25TH ST., East, Cozy, single, elevator, reasonable. Call AT. 9-9871.

139TH, 640 W. (4). Nice single room. Intelligent Russian-Jewish family of two. Home all week. AU. 3-1182.

MIDTOWN. Sunny, attractive arrangement. One or two, connecting. Moderate. Cooking. Girl. Write Box 302, c/o Daily Worker.

Literary Lookout

The Winning of Democracy Is a Daily Job Calling for Utmost Vigilance

By Samuel Putnam

It has been quite some years since this mildly aging reporter stood upon a high school commencement platform and, in resounding polysyllables informed the Congress of the United States how the affairs of the nation should be conducted.

(This used to be a favorite jibe, in the days of my youth, but it's worn a bit thin by now. In view of the composition of our present Congress, I am inclined to think that the average intelligent and patriotic high school lad or lass might be able to tell them something on Capitol Hill.)

But anyway—My son was graduating this year, and of course I had to be among those present. It was a hot night and I had an early-summer cold, but I did my best to be the usual proud and beaming father. There were, however, some things about this particular commencement that tended to tarnish that parental beam.

Now, one does not like to be too severely critical with the young, especially on so memorable an occasion in their life. One does not wish to be a kill-joy on such a day, for they may neither forget nor forgive. But these are parlous times in which we are living, and the amenities, even with one's offspring, must occasionally be sacrificed, if we wish to preserve a world in which our chubby-faced Junior and his sister in cap and gown may stand upon a platform and receive their beribboned diplomas, in place of being in a Hitlerized army of fascist conquest or consigned to the role of child-bearer for some American führer.

NO NEGRO SPEAKER

In the first place, the opening musical selection on the program was—what do you think? Sibelius' "Finlandia." That was wrong, very wrong. And I don't think it was an accident. But who was to blame? I'd like to know. And I think the students should have made it their

business to find out. (Where were the teachers all this while?)

In the second place, out of a class of some 200 boys (it was a boys' high school), more than 50 percent of whom were, as it happens, Jewish, there were four Negro lads. Yet not a single Negro was on the rostrum or among the speakers. Now, it seems to me that the Jewish members of the class, being from another minority group, and all the members for the matter of that, should have spoken up and demanded that the Negro youths, even though only four in number, be given representation.

Point Number Three: The invocation was delivered by a Protestant minister; and in spite of the fact that the majority of the audience was Jewish, the prayer that was given was one which I can only describe, under the circumstances, as offensively Christian in character. In other words, the old idea that this is a white, Protestant, Anglo-Saxon country, the same conception which, as the Writers' War Board has pointed out, American novelists and story writers tend to perpetuate.

LITTLE THINGS ADD UP

One hates, as I say, to throw a cold damper on such an occasion—but. Well, what do you, my readers, think about it? Can we be too careful at a time like this? To me it seems that this is precisely the problem which Browder stresses in his chapter on "Democracy and National Unity" in his new book, "Teheran, Our Path in War and Peace." The thing is, we are too prone to see the problem in the large, forgetting that the big question is made up of little points—if you choose to call them little such as the ones I have raised.

This winning of democracy is a day to day business, and we must be always on our guard, even if we do have to appear as kill-joys now and then.

Young Artists Bright New Show

The recently opened Forty-fourth Street Book-Fair Gallery has a new show of young American artists, both Negro and white which is well worth seeing. Moses Soyer, a fine artist himself reviewed the show in a recent issue of New Masses. "It is a bright, brave and interesting show," he said. "The standard of the work is high."

Among the pictures he liked especially were "the finely observed and well composed unostentatious little still life by Natalie; Jeanne Edwards' awkward, adolescent dancer and her soundly painted, delicately colored daisies and Ken Scott's well designed, gay, provocative Summer and Vegetation."

Soyer said that "one of the strongest and most mature pictures in the exhibition" was Neil Booker's Reba, representing a woman in a thoughtful attitude with her hand on her chin, gazing sadly at the beholder." He thought it "good and acute in observation, if somewhat exaggerated in drawing." Other pictures that stood out in his mind were Hale Woodruff's "dramatic watercolors" Erosion and Dust-Storm, Gerry Howland's "somewhat sad, thoughtfully planned seated figure" and Lucille Wallerend's "moody, maturely, painted seascape."

The Gallery is open until 9 p.m. and is in the Times Square district, especially convenient for theatre-goers.

Paul Robeson on Soviet Culture

Paul Robeson has written the following foreword to a collection of 15 "Favorite Songs of the Red Army" soon to be published by Russian-American Music Publishers, Inc., 121 Lexington Avenue, New York.



PAUL ROBESON

our working lives—e.g., John Henry ballads and countless others so superbly sung by Leadbetter and Josh White. Songs of protest, songs of faith in a better world, songs slow and rhythmic, tender and gay.

PEOPLE'S SONGS

So it was not surprising to find composers gathering these new and old melodies—a Shostakovich setting them to lyrics of fine poets—true creations of and for the People—expressing their joy in the new life, in the new society, in a new conception of human liberty, of human aspiration, of human possibilities of achievement.

These songs were sung in the factories, in the mines, at Youth Day celebrations, at festivals, and especially by the soldier choruses of the Red Army, trained by a great Director—Alexandrov.

No need to tell of the great part played by these songs in today's epic struggle. We have heard the phonograph records of the Red Army—we have seen many Soviet films—

have listened to the singing of these brave soldiers marching to victorious battle—singing that has already become legendary.

For through them we clearly understand why today the Soviet Armies stand ready for the final blow at the heart of Nazi-scoured Europe—why the heroism—the readiness and joy of sacrifice for a new world in birth—why the firm faith in the present and the future which characterizes this brave people, who can with our deep and lasting gratitude accept the honor of having (in great part) saved our civilization.

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH MUSIC

Here in this collection are many of these songs—old and contemporary—familiar and new. Here is a rich source of direct contact with the Soviet spirit. We must know this well. We in America, together with our Russian and other friends, have a great responsibility to our future generations. We must understand and, yes, treasure each other.

One of the quickest ways to this understanding, friendship and mutual affection, is through music (the Russians have published and perform much of ours) and most of all through the idiom of the folk song, like the common expression of a people that is so immediate in its communication to all others. I am privileged to have the opportunity of writing this brief foreword. For

I have long deeply admired and loved the Soviet people as I do my own. I sincerely hope that these songs will help inspire a deep understanding of, and an admiration and affection for, a People who, I know, have the progress of all humanity so deeply at heart.

Outdoor Opera at Polo Grounds

Discussing his summer season open air performances of Carmen and Aida at the Polo Grounds on August 19 and 20, Alfredo Salmaggi predicts "something new for New York grand opera lovers. Mr. Salmaggi asserts that the usual outdoor open performance is a stereotyped presentation with interest centered around the principal singers.

"New York has never yet experienced genuine grand opera in the open," declares the Maestro. "I intend to achieve a recreation of ancient Egypt in Aida and early 19th-century Seville in Carmen.

"The idealized interpretative conception of these operatic masterpieces calls for synchronization of all the seven arts. Music and drama, the dance, scenic painting and architecture must unite in homogeneous perfection. My forthcoming Polo Grounds performances during August are being worked out along these lines. And there will be more than the usual quota of the animal kingdom, including elephants, camels, horses and mules."

Minstrel Man At the Victoria

PRC's Minstrel Man now being shown at the Victoria Theatre at Broadway and 46th Street, is being held over for a second week.

MOTION PICTURES

LAST 2 DAYS



→ A Great 4 Unit Show ←

ARTKINO'S NO GREATER LOVE

Russian Heroism and Bravery Driving the Nazi Beast Out of the Soviet Union

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'THIS IS TOMORROW'

A Film Story of Slum Clearance and the NEW YORK of TOMORROW plus our

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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL -

50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 9:15 A. M.

M-G-M's Production

'DRAGON SEED'

KATHARINE HEPBURN

WALTER HUSTON - ALINE McMAHON

AKIM TAMIROFF - TURHAN BEY

Spectacular Stage Presentation

Picture at 9:30, 12:37, 3:42, 6:30, 9:58

1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Buy Bonds

For Victory



APPEARING IN THIS SCENE from MGM's Dragon Seed now at the Music Hall are (left to right) Turhan Bey, Walter Huston and Katharine Hepburn.

Late Bulletins

New Pole Liberation Regime Formed

LONDON, July 23 (UP).—A new Polish Council for National Liberation, combining underground elements in Poland and Poles who are refugees in Russia, has issued a proclamation from liberated Polish soil repudiating the Exile Government in London and setting itself up as the sole legitimate regime, Moscow radio broadcast tonight.

The proclamation announced that a United Polish Army had been organized comprising the Polish People's Army and the Polish Army in Russia and revealed that a united high command was being established.

Dating its proclamation at Chelm, on the western side of the Curzon line, the National Committee announced its executives as:

Chairman and head of the foreign affairs department—M. Morawski, former vice president of the Polish National Council in underground Poland who recently escaped to the Soviet Union.

Vice chairman—Mme. Wanda Wasilewska, leader the Union of Polish Patriots, made up of Poles who are refugees in USSR.

Head of the department of Agriculture Andrzej Wrotniak, half brother of Wincenty Witos, former Polish Premier, who was long in exile in the USSR before the war.

Commander in Chief of the Polish Army—Gen. Rola-Zymierski.

Deputy Commander—Gen. Zigmund Berling, commanding the Polish 1st Army in the Soviet Union.

Morawski enjoys great prestige because he stayed in Poland as an underground leader.

Gen. Rola-Zymierski, formerly aligned with the exiled government, broke with it in 1943 to go to Poland and in the underground.

It was regarded as significant that the proclamation of the new committee was dated Chelm, first big city freed by the Russians west of the Curzon line and that it was dated Saturday, the day Chelm was captured.

The committee held in its proclamation that "the Polish Government in Exile is illegal because it is based on the 'fascist' constitution

of 1935, never approved by the Polish people as a whole. The committee bases itself on the Polish republican constitution of 1921.

The proclamation was recorded by the British Broadcasting Corporation here, apparently as rebroadcast or relayed from a small Polish station.

The decision to form a unified Polish army was based on a decree of the Polish underground, dated Warsaw, Friday, creating a "national army" by fusion of the underground people's army and the Polish army in the USSR.

This same decree made provision for the new national committee.

The eight-point manifesto which announced the national committee as "the sole source of legal authority" said:

1. The London Polish Government is illegal because it is based on the 1935 Constitution.

2. Polish frontiers will be settled by mutual agreement and the eastern frontier will be established by agreement with the USSR.

3. The National Committee shall establish a citizens' committee.

4. Democratic freedom is restored in Poland "except for Fascist organizations" and parliamentary elections will be held at the earliest possible date.

5. All property confiscated by the Germans will be restored.

6. Under a land reform program, land of Germans and "traitors" will be taken without compensation. Property of more than 50 Hectares (125 acres) or in certain cases 100 hectares may be taken from Polish landlords with compensation "if they have behaved patriotically." Delivery of foodstuffs to central points, as required by the Germans, is abolished.

7. Workers will get rises in pay to a level which assures them of fair wages.

8. Refugees abroad will be permitted to return—except "traitors."

Yanks Win First, Dodgers Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First game:	R. H. E.	NATIONAL LEAGUE	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	611 211 010—13 17 3	Pittsburgh	102 000 013—7 10 1
Detroit	000 001 110—3 6 4	BROOKLYN	301 010 000—5 11 1
Black and Hayes, Garbark (9);		Roe, Strinevich (6); Rescigno	
Gorsica, Eaton (1), Mooty (1), Beck		(8) and Davis, Camelli (6); Gregg,	
(4) and Richards, Miller (4).		Warren (9) and Bragan.	
First game:	R. H. E.	First game:	R. H. E.
Washington	001 000 110—3 13 2	Chicago	010 103 110—7 9 1
Cleveland	000 002 02x—4 10 0	NEW YORK	000 111 010—4 7 0
Leonard and Ferrell; Smith,		First game:	R. H. E.
Heving (7) and Rosar, Schlueter		Chipman, Vandenberg (6) and	
(9).		Kreitner; Voiselle, Adams (7),	
First game:	R. H. E.	Hansen (8) and Lombardi.	
Boston	070 200 210—12 16 1	First game:	R. H. E.
St. Louis	000 010 000—1 6 2	St. Louis	010 000 002—3 7 1
Hughson and Wagner; Muncrief,		Boston	000 000 200—2 6 3
West (3) and Hayworth.		Lanier, Schmidt (8) and W.	
First game:	R. H. E.	Cooper; Andrews and Klutts.	
NEW YORK	005 001 010—7 13 0	First game:	R. H. E.
Chicago	201 000 012—6 12 1	Cincinnati	204 000 00—6 6 0
Roser, Borowy (8) and Hemsley;		Philadelphia	000 132 01x—7 11 1
Dietrich, Wade (3) and Tresh, Tur-		Walters, Gumbert (6), Carter	
ner (9).		(8) and Mueller; Lee, Matthewson	
		(5), Schanz (7) and Peacock.	

P INKY RANKIN
THERE! I LEAVE A SIGNAL FOR THAT PERSON WHO CALLS HIMSELF GRUBER! HE MAY PASS HERE AGAIN AND NOTICE IT. HE GAVE ME A DOLLAR—I RETURN IT.



Meanwhile -- AT GESTAPO HEADQUARTERS...

YES, HERR GRUBER. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE, HERR GRUBER?

THAT IS ALL. OH--WAIT--

BRING ME THE REPORT ON THIS PRESENT HOSTAGE AFFAIR.



HM! I AM NOT PARTICULARLY PLEASED WITH THE SITUATION!



Daily Worker

New York, Monday, July 24, 1944



This first photo of an American flame-throwing tank in action in the Marianas shows the last stand of a Japanese pillbox on Saipan. Deadly flame, poured out by Marine tank men, is doing the trick after shelling had failed to drive out the enemy.

Historic Leaning Tower of Pisa Looks Okay to U.S. Doughboys

By CLINTON B. CONGER

PISA, July 23 (UP).—Fifth Army infantrymen fought their way to the central railway station in Pisa at 7 a. m. today and moved toward the Arno River, one-quarter of a mile away. Across the river, approximately 600 yards to the northwest, the white marble leaning Tower of Pisa stands as much from the perpendicular as it did 600 years ago.

Advance American patrols reported this morning that the Germans were withdrawing across the Arno River, which forms a semicircle through the center of the ancient city of commerce and architectural masterpieces.

This southern section of the city is shell-pocked. The airport and the railway station received continual bombing attacks during the past week, and our artillery contributed to making it too hot a sector for the demoralized troops of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring.

There are four bridges across the Arno. Reconnaissance patrols reported the Germans are demolishing the bridges, apparently planning to use the natural barrier of the river, although at several points it is fordable and not even waist deep.

American artillery had concentrated on this southern sector, and as far as I know not one shell has been directed to enemy positions across the river.

The celebrated Campanile or Leaning Tower of Pisa was erected in 1174-1350. It six colonnades, one above the other, tower 179 feet and slant 14 feet out of perpendicular.

Galileo Galilei, noted 17th Century experimental astronomer and philosopher, made use of the oblique position of the tower in his study of the laws of gravitation.

Contrary to popular opinion, the Tower of Pisa is not unique in architecture. There are two leaning towers at Bologna, one at Venice and one at Zaragoza.

However, the leaning Tower of Pisa has lured thousands of tourists to this ancient capital of Pisa province, and it leans today—a landmark for weary but inspired doughboys who have seen it for days in their advance northward, and now expect to gain possession of it before many days.

I walked past the demolished and charred ruins of the railway station with Capt. Joe Kimble, Mayfield, Ky., whose infantrymen escorted Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, 5th Army Commander, to Leghorn the day it fell.

He told me he had sent a six-man patrol toward the river and he asked me what was happening behind him.

I told him the airfield had been shelled by the Germans and that it was hot and dusty as hell back there.

An Italian farmer was hoeing corn with nervous jerks of his arm as we talked. Then several rifle shots whipped over us and the farmer asked me whether it was safe to continue working.

I told him to keep low.

The patrol returned and told us the Germans were getting ready to demolish the last railbridge over the Arno. They said they had bumped into a six-man German patrol and that the enemy had fled when they were fired upon.